VOL. LXI,---NO. 2.

THE NANTUCKET IN THE STORM.

Lieut, Hosley Commended for His Bravery

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- Lieut. H. H. Hosley.

reported to Secretary Herbert that the injuries

to that vessel from its terrible experience off

Hatteras during the great hurricane consists

mainly in the imperfect joints around hatches.

hawse pipe, and air parts, leaky condition of

ventilating engines and want of free communi-

The manner in which the Nantucket was buf-

"During the gale," says the Lieutenant, "the

wind blew with great violence and the sea was

running very high. The vessel proved herself

a very good sea boat, riding the seas surpris-

ingly well. Officers and men behaved admirably

one on board did his whole duty and more. I

ANXIETY ABOUT THE ALVO.

Gen. Villar of Colombia a Passenger.

The Atlas line steamship Alvo, which sailed

hence for Haytian and Colombian ports on

Aug. 16, was due at Gonaives on Aug. 21, and

had not been reported as arriving there up to

Aug. 27. Sunday last, when telegraphic com-

munication with Gonaives was cut off by the

last cyclone. It is surmised that she may have met disaster in the first cyclone. Her

sister ship, the Alvena, which sailed from this

PICKED UP A PRIZE AT SEA.

The Breidablik Brings in a Derellet Worth

The Norwegian steamship Breidablik, Capt.

Nelsen, arrived yesterday in ballast with a derelict in tow that will more than pay for her otherwise profitless voyage from Cardenas. The tow was the Austrian bark Vila, which sailed from Alexandria, Egypt, on May 24, with a cargo of bones and rags for this port. The Breidablik sighted the Vil., abandoned

and partly dismasted, about 90 miles northeast of Hatteras on Wednesday. She lay to near the bark, whose hull appeared to be in sound

Trawl Tenders Driven Away from Their

Vossels.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 1.-Fishing schooners

arriving daily from Grand Banks report great

gales of last week. The gale raged with great

damage resulting in consequence of the severe

The Rattlesnake Scems All Right.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1 .- Fears for the safety

of the Reading Company's steam collier Battle-

intelligence that the vessel, which left New Bedford, Mass., for Philadelphia on Wednesday night, went back to New Bedford. The collier is expected to arrive here to-night or to-mor-row morning.

Saved the Stella's Crew.

HAVANA, Sept. 1 .- The steamship City of

Washington, Capt. Burley, which sailed from

New York on Aug. 28 arrived here to-day. She had aboard Capt. Ritch and the craw of the brig stalls, which sailed from Brunswick on Aug. 25 for New York and was lost in the storm.

About \$25,000.

and to my entire satisfaction, and while every

cation between bilge compartments.

and Merit as a Seaman

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THE LATEST ESTIMATE OF THE NUM BER OF DEATHS IN THE STORM.

Charleston Once More Restored to the World -End of the Money Stringency in that City One of the Chief Results of the Cyclone-Pleaty of Work for the Unemployed-Appalling Beath List on the Coast Islands,

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1 .- For the first time since Sunday Charleston was connected with the outer world to-night. Telegraphic comnunication 'was restored. So far as the city of Charleston is concerned, the cyclone and its

damages in life and property are half forgotten. The victims of the evelone in the city and its suburbs number fifteen persons, of whom eight were white and seven negroes. Twelve of these were drowned and three crushed by falling walls and roofs.

The value of the property destroyed in the city proper amounts in round numbers to \$1,000,000, about one-half of which is covered by storm insurance. Before the results of the storm had passed away on Monday the work of rebuilding and repairing had started. and when telegraphic communication with the rest of the world was opened to-night the city was in a somewhat better plight than it was in the morning of Sept. 1, 1886, when it was almost destroyed by the earthquake. By far the greatest amount of the loss, probably \$800,000, falls on the municipality and on the East Shore Terminal Company.

great as in the evelone of 1885. The edge of the cyclone struck the city at 2 o'clock on Sunday, the wind blowing in gusta, accompanied by rain, with a velocity of sixty miles at hour.

worst was over.

This old city has been wrecked so often that the people are quite used to ft. The first thought is to rebuild, and this was begun at once. The cyclone is even regarded as a bless-

of workmen out of employment, and it puts money into circulation. The principal sufferers are property owners. No one has thought of the financial stringency since the cyclone. But while matters are clearing here, the news from the islands and the interior of the State show that Charleston was not alone in the battle with the elements. The death roll on the islands is growing ap-

pallingly, and it is greatly feared that more is pallingly, and it is greatly leared that more is yet to be revealed. The news from the cotton and rice fields is als. very gloomy.

The sea islands of South Carolina, which comprise the country between Georgetown on the north and Hunting Island on the south, are the richest part of the State.

In this belt is raised all the long staple cotton and the rice, which are valuable staples in the business of Charleston. The entire belt of country is densely populated with blacks, who live in primitive cabins scattered along the coast and the banks of scores of streams and rivers.

Of the leases at sea by shipping in this immediate vicinity no possible estimate can yet be made.

It is feared that all of the vessels, probably a dozen, which cleared from this port on Friday and Saturday of last week, have been lost. The sea for miles around Charleston bar is filled with dead bodies and wreckage.

There are no means of arriving at any trustworthy account of the casualties at sea. Of the condition of the rice crop it is impossible to speak as yet with accuracy. The estimates of damage vary from 40 to 75 per cent.

The total crop along the Savannah River might be fairly placed at 500,000 bushels. Estimating loss at 50 per cent. or 250,000 bushels, the loss by the storm will amount to over \$200,000, which is practically so much money taken from the pockets of the planters. The crop had been already made, and only waited to be marketed. The long staple cotton crop is thought to be entirely destroyed. Some of it had already been saved, but the most cheerful estimate placed the yield this year at about one-half of the usual crop.

The effect of the storm was felt in the cotton region south and east of Columbia. The Fiedmont region to the north and west of the State seems to have escaped serious damage.

IMMIGRANTS CROSS THE BORDER. Many Come by Way of Quebec, Instead of

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.-The Hon. Herman Stump, Superintendent of Immigration of the United States: Dr. J. H. Senner of New York, in charge of the Ellis Island station, and A. f. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, returned to Montreal to-day, after an investigation at Quebec regarding the alien labor law. The result showed that many immigrants have evaded the law by crossing the border. have evaded the law by crossing the border, instead of entering the port of New York. It was clearly shown that the number of European immigrants landing at Quebec this season was over 100 per cent, greater than last year, and of these 65 per cent, were destined for the United States. The United States representatives stated that Washington had decided that the law on this question should no longer be a dead letter, and it would be enforced if it were necessary to guard the whole Canadian border.

It was agreed to recommend that the United States authorities should examine the lumigrants landing at Quebec, this recommendation to be subject to the approval of both Governments.

Governments. Weather Forecast for September. Washington, Sept. 1 .- For the benefit of mariners the hydrographic office of the Navy De-

iners the hydrographic office of the Navy De-partment makes the following weather fore-cast for the month of September:
Moderate or fair weather generally over the north Atlantic; occasional gales north of the 35th parallel, also near the American coast; tropical cyclones or hurricanes very probable; fog west of the 43d meridian across the Grand Banks, also east of New England, as shown by teebergs in the vicinity of Belle Isle. Brought in a Shipwreeked Crew.

assee, which arrived from New York this morning, brought the shipwrecked erew, nine in number, of the bark Freeda A. Wylley, picked up by the steamer. CAUGHT THE FIRE ALARM FIEND. A Polleeman Saw Frank Gundhara Pull the

Hook and Stand Awatting the Engines, Policeman Cregan saw a young fellow stop last night in front of the keyless fire alarm box on the lamp post at the southeast corner of Franklin and Centre streets. It was raining, and the lad held an umbrella over him with his left hand while he slowly turned the handle of the box with his right. This operation usually causes the gong on the Inside of the door of the box to ring like an alarm clock, but the young fellow seemed to have acquired the knack, doubtless by practice, of opening the door without letting the gong sound. The lamplight shone full in the young fel-

low's face and the policeman observed him closely. The young man pulled down the hook inside the box, and sent out an alarm. Then he walked through Franklin street to Baxter and stood on the corner to see the engines come. The policeman had kept him in sight, and when the firemen jumped from trucks, hose carriages, and engines, and ran around in the rain asking. Where is the fire? It the policeman stepped up to the lad and accused him of ringing the alarm.

"I didn't do it." said the young fellow in a tremor, "but I seen the hoy that done it."

He was taken to the Elizabeth street station. He said that he was Frank Gundhara a tailor, of 27 Oak street, and that he was born in Italy seventeen years ago. The police suspect that Frank is the author of about twelve false alarms that have been rung from keyless boxes in the Fourth and Sixth precincts in the last three months. Twelve false alarms cost the elty about \$500; this last one may cost Frank a year in prison. hook inside the box, and sent out an alarm.

"LAUDANUM" ON THE BOTTLE.

Young Mrs. Hutchings Fainted at an Un-lucky Time for Her Comfort, Young Mrs. Grace Hutchings, living on the econd floor of the flat house at 222 West Fourth street, gave her husband a great scare long before daylight yesterday morning by fainting, as she says, when in the act of taking a few drops of laudanum. It was about 1 o'clock when Mrs. liutchings awoke in great pain. She went to the Eltchen for the opiate and fell in a faint before she could pour it into a glass. Mr. Hutchings found her with the laudanum bottle beside her, and ran to the drug store at 234 West Fourth street. Drugglist A. A. Kirschner sent his clerk for Dr. J. C. Halstead, who lives opposite, and came over himself with emetics, Mrs. Hutchings had recovered. She was surprised at the presence of Kirschner, and said she had not taken poison and had no wish to die. There was a brown stain down her wrapper, and there was the bottle marked "Laudanum-poison," and Kirschner dosed her with hot water, mustard, and other things. She was about getting over that experience when Dr. Halstead arrived and dittoed it. Then both doctors decided that the woman had not taken poison, and they went home.

This is mostly Mrs. Hutchings's story. Her husband, G. F. Hutchings, was not at home last night. His wife certainly frightened him, whether she meant to or not. with the laudanum bottle beside her, and

DIDN'T TAKE THE GIRL AWAY. Principal Edwards Beturns to Brooklyn in

a State of Indignation. George W. Edwards the principal of Public home at 806 Jefferson avenue. He emphati-cally denies that there is any foundation for the belief expressed by the mother of 15-yearold Carrie Vandersmith that he had taken the girl away. She was formerly a pupil in his rom home he saws that soon after his departure from home he saw the girl and her mother at a hotel at Broad Channel, Jamaica Bay, where they were employed, and that he conversed with them for a few minutes only. From this hotel he proceeded, he says, to Providence on a visit to his mother.

He pronounced the charges against him as slanderous and declared his readiness to go before the School Committee and results them. school. He says that soon after his departure

before the School Committee and refute them.

He admitted that he "took a drink-snow and then." but denied that he ever became intoxicated. It was learned last night that an investigation will be made by a committee of the Board of Education before Mr. Edwards resumes charge of the school.

OLD EDEN HOWLANDS DEATH. Suspicions of Foul Play Disproved by an Examination of the Body.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 1. - Dr. George W. Brown performed an autopsy this afternoon on the body of Eden Howland, the wealthy old bachelor who was found drowned in a marl pit six miles from here. Dr. Brown said that the body was so badly disfigured that he was unable to recognize it, although he had known Mr. Howland for some years. The physician found no evidence of foul play. There was a slight scalp wound over the right tem-

was a slight scalp wound over the right temple, but it was probably made by accident, and there was no fracture of the skull. The lungs were full of water, showing that death was caused by drowning.

'thef of Police Layten and Coroner Vandyke had a long interview with Milton Castler, the brother-in-law of Miss Georgiana Smith, to whom the dead man was to have been married next Sunday. They obtained no information of importance. Henry Howland, the brother of the deceased, said to-night that he believed that there had been no foul play, but that his brother had wandered away while temporarily insane.

Willard Johnson, a railroad man of Texas, who is staying at the St. Denis Hotel, wandered around the Tenderlein on Thursday night seeing the sights. He made the acquaintance of Maud Wilson in Sixth avenue. and they went to the Old Homestead saloon at Seventeenth street and Seventh avenue. There they were joined by Alice Martin, a colored they were joined by Alice Martin a colored woman, When the Martin woman had left them, Johnson found that his wallet, containing \$500, was gone. He took Maud Wilson to the Thirtistis street station. Detectives Sullivan and Lang found the colored woman in a flat at 160 West Thirty-second street. When they burst in the door she confronted them with a razor in one hand and the wallet in the other. She was locked up. About \$200 was missing from the wallet. Last night Detectives Lang and Sullivan arrested Joseph Miller, a dealer in second-hand goods at 158 West Seventeenth street. The woman Martin declares she gave Miller \$200 of Johnson's money.

Appointed Chief Justice of Samon, ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Sept. 1.-The Chief Justiceship of Samoa has been tendered the Hon. Harry C. Ide of this place. This office is one filled by consent of the three treaty powers --Germany. England, and the United States - and carries with it great responsibilities, and

and carries with it great responsibilities, and demands much legal ability on the part of the incumbent.

Mr. Ide's appointment came by the recommendation of Germany during President Harrison's Administration, and was recently taken up again by the present Administration. The appointee was at one time United States Land Commissioner at Samon, and is acquainted with the people and customs of the Islands.

August Fiege's Three Sprees.

ELIZABETH, Sept. 1,-August Fiege of 420 South Park street, Elizabethport, beat his wife while drunk a week ago. She retaliated by tying his hands and feet when he fell asleep, and then thrashing him with sticks until he roared from thrashing him with sticks until he reared for mercy and neighbors came to his rescue. A couple of nights inter he went home drunk again and beat his wife. This time she had him arrested. For the third time he went home and varied proceedings by hitting her on the head with a butcher's cleaver. Then thinking that he had killed her he seized a breat knife and drew it across his throat. Neither he nor his wife is badly hurt.

A Woman Falls Into the Lake at Central Park.

Mrs. Jacobs of 312 East Fifty-third street, while reaching for a flower, fell into the big like in Central Park yesterday afternoon. She was unconscious when rescued by Policeman Fitzgeraid, and was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital. She soon recovered and was able to walk home.

Only \$18 to Chicago and Return via Pictur cause Eric Lines.

Next personally conducted special excursion leaves
New York, thambers atreet, 10:15 & M. Wednesday,
Espit diarriving Chicago 4:16 P. M. next day. New and
elegant coaches, with high-back seats. Uniformed
porters in attendance. Special coaches for families and
ladies without secort. Texasts good ten days, with
privilege of returning via Niagara Falls. Similar exsursion on Sept. 12.—46. MR. GLADSTONE TRIUMPHS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The Government Wins the Long Struggle by a Majority of 84-A Stirring Debate, but

IRISH HOME RULE PASSED BY THE

Immediately Goes to Its First Reading in the House of Lords-The Final Speeches, London, Sept. 2.-The end of the beginning of the struggle for Irish self-government came at 1 o'clock this morning, when the Home Rule bill passed the House of Commons by a majority of 34. The climax came finally with-

out great excitement or dramatic outburst, but the scene wes memorable and imposing. It is doubtful whether the personal or political features of the triumph more impressed the House and spectators. It was a great day for Ireland, undoubtedly, but it was the crowning glory of the remarkable career of England's greatest commoner and statesman Even the Irish members, in the almost intoxication of joy over their first victory in the long campaign which for many years they have been waging, did not forget the tribute due to the aged Prime Minister in the storm of cheers

perhaps the most brilliant of fine oratorical displays which the eighty days' discussion has produced. It ended with one of the most eloquent speeches from John Moriey, which the cause of Ireland has inspired. Replying to Col. Saunderson he overwhelmed that gentleman's arguments by a swift review of the history of Ireland's struggle for self-government. He said that the logic of events with the proof that nothing can silence the demand of many generations of the Irish people made

"Does it not come home to the honorable gentleman." exclaimed the speaker in prophetic climax. "that he is fighting for a lost cause?"

in the silent House, and Col. Saunderson, to to collapse before them as though giving way to the despair which the sudden revelation brought to him.

The impression made by Morley's speech was so great that the division which followed took place amid a solemulty quite foreign to the House of Commons. The members filed out into the lobbles quietly, and cheering over the issue did not commence until they began to return after the count, when the figures were announced. The cheers on the Government side were eloquent of many things. Loud and long they rang through the chamber of des-tinies of the nation. The man to whom they were largely in tribute sat silent and motion-less on the Treasury bench. High in mighty chorus rang the shouts of seventy-two Irish members. Mr. Gladstone looked across at the Irish benches, but not in recognition of the chorus rang the shouts of seventy-two Irish members. Mr. Gladstone looked across at the Irish benches, but not in recognition of the demonstration. He seemed to be in deep thought and not te realize the surroundings. Then the Opposition cheered over the solitary rrumb of comfort in the fact that the Government majority was one or two smaller than was expected. The Liberals and the Irish party took up the cheers again. Then there was much handshaking and personal congratulation, and the House of Commons had done with the Home Rule Drug.

temporary installment.
"If this bill ever be passed," continued Mr.
Chamberlain, "you will have the Irish coming
to Farliament, demanding more and more,
and putting pressure on Ministry after Ministry, until at last, some Minister will be found

weak choigh or base enough to suly the Irian vote by granting final separation. ["Hear!" Hear!" The mischief that the Government has done by introducing this policy is irreparable. It has made enormously more difficult the Government of Ireland; it has postponed indefinitely the hope of the completion of a better settlement.

"The bill is now about to go to another place. We probably never shall see it again. [Cheera.] But whether we see it or not, I am convinced that the British people will give the policy embodied in it a death blow at the first opportunity offered them. This bill will vanish, but the weakness of the Liberal party, its lack of independence, its treatment of vital interests of the country as mere incidents of the Newastle programme, will not be forgotten or forgiven by the British democracy."

Prolonged Unionist cheers followed this peroration.

Mr. Balfour, Conservative leader, said that

forgiven by the British democracy."

Prolonged Unionist cheers followed this peroration.

Mr. Balfour, Conservative leader, said that the House had not discussed three-fourths of the Home Rule bill, either in committee or in the report stage. The length of the debate on the Reform bill of 1832 had been quoted to show that the discussion of the present bill had been exceedingly long. But the Reform bill involved only two principles—the substitution of genuine constituencies for rotten ones, and the settlement of the franchise whereon the electorate should vote. The present bill was an absolute reversal of the Constitution. It involved a change of every fundamental principle of the Constitution. What was the prospect of gain to Ireland? The Irish members of Parliament had indulged in much criticism of the landlords and the Irish Government, but had never yet produced a practical proposal likely to be of permanent value and to relieve the troubles of the country they aspired to rule. The present bill was a mockery of legislation. Every one voting for it knew something of its worthlessness, and that to nass it was like trying to put life into a dead carcaes. John Merley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, held that the opposition to the bill under discussion had been conducted in bad faith. If obstruction was patriotism, in regard to the argument that there was no finality about the bill, he had never claimed a finality for any solution of any deep-rested political question. There was no such thing.

In concluding, Mr. Moriey said that after seven and a half years of controversy this pop-

De Worms were absent.

Mr. Ghadstone will propose on Monday next a resolution, the effect of which will be to give the Government the whole time of the House for the remainder of the session to suspend the 12 o'clock rule, and to appoint Saturday

a resolution demanding that disestablishment of the Church in Wales be the primary item on the Government programme for 1894. Immediately after the adjournment of the House of Commons the sitting of the House of Lords was resumed, and five minutes later the Home Bule bill passed the first reading.

A MOB.LAW GOVERNOR.

Tillman of South Corollan Would Hang Cap-Italiate "if Necessary." COLUMBIA, Sept. 1.-The State will publish an

interview with Gov. Tillman to-morrow on the money question. In which the Governor says "The condition of things only shows the viciousness of the financial policy adopted by the Republicans and now being perpetuated by the Democrats. The currency of the country will have to be decentralized and put out of the control of a few hundred capitalists and bankers in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, with power to contract and expand the currency at will. The only way I see to accomplish it is by issuing flat money, so called. They are now fighting to reduce the metallic currency by one-half by making a gold standard. It's the most gigantic scheme of robbery ever attempted, and the people ought to rise in their might and put a stop to it. hanging some of the men who are causing it all if it is necessary.

"They destroy the debt-paying power of one-half the coin for the benefit of the debt nolders, bondholders, and capitalists, and then tell the bankrupt people who contracted these obligations under the bimetallic standard that this country, is entitled to as good money as any other country. The panie erisis is serious, and I cannot foretell the future."

In conclusion the Governor after a brief relection said: "They object to greenbacks as flat money: they object to silver as a dishonest dollar; they demand gold to become the standard of the country although it means 50-cent wheat and 6-cent cotton and the loss of the titles of their homes by millions of American farmers. I told the 'ring' in this State in 1888 it was damming up the water when the demand for reform was refused in the State Convention. I now make the prediction that a similar crisis is approaching in national affairs, and the floodgates of the people's wrath will be raised and the present conspirators against the people's liberties will be swept from the face of the earth in the next Presidential election."

THE RAILROAD STRIKE SPREADING. Six Hundred More Shopmen on the Louis-ville and Nasbville Go Out.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1 .- The fate of the Louis rille and Nashville trouble will soon be determined. If not a compromise it will be a strike The ultimatum of the employees has been reached and stated. It is that the company must fix some time within the next six months to place salaries back to what they were before the cut was ordered, and that there must be a specified agreement between the company and the men to that effect.

This decision was reached at 1:20 o'clock this afternoon at a meeting of the delegates of the several organizations, and a committee called upon President Smith and General Manager Metcalfe to present the result and arrange for a full conference and discussion of the differences.

General Manager Metcalfe said that the railroad had no proposition to make toward a compromise, nor no offer to make to the men. compromise, nor no offer to make to the men. The committee then held another conference, the result of which is not made public. Chief Arthur said to-night that a conference will be held to-morrow. He also said that the men would continue to work to-night and until further orders.

A despatch from Nashville says that the shop men already out at various points on the line were refenforced by the six hundred at New Decatur. Als., who went out at midnight last night. A majority of those who quit are ngf in favor of the strike. Six machinists employed at Nashville quit work to-day.

Milantic. The staff was a gas pipe. The flag was furnished by Mr. Bradley, who also supplied the horse and carriage. Miss Celestia Chalfonte was the young woman who planted the flag. She is a summer cottager here. The carriage was gayly decorated, and the board walk was lined with people.

After the carriage was driven down upon the beach, Miss Chalfonte, holding the American colors in her hands, was helped into the vehicle. Then she laid the flag across the seat and drove out as far as she could without drowning herself or the horse. After thrusting the staff into the sandy bottom of the sea with all her force she headed her horse for shore, which was reached in safety.

Mr. Bradley then proposed three cheers for the young lady, which the spectators gave with a will. Mr. Bradley had no particular metive for planting the flag in the ocean, aside, possibly, from advertising Asbury Park. the flag. She is a summer cottager here. The

WANTED CASH FOR THE BONDS,

Baltimore City Officials Staggered at the Demand of a Philade phia Bank.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.-Two representatives of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Association presented themselves at the City Hall to-day with \$100,000 worth of Baltimore's bonds which matured to-day and asked currency for them. The city has had to pay 2% per cent. premium for the cash it obtained from the banks, and did not propose to give Philadelphia cash for the bonds. It was prepared to give certified checks for which in turn the banks would have surrendered Philadelphia exchange. The callers wanted cash.

The Mayor, City Register, and Banker Pratt, who is one of the Finance Commissioners, held a conference and decided that they wanted time to consider. So they asked the agents for their power of attorney. They had none, not thinking one necessary. By the time the Philadelphians call again the city officials will have obtained advice, and the probability is that Philadelphia will have to take checks. phia cash for the bonds. It was prepared to

SHOT BY A CIRCUS EMPLOYEE Citizens of Martin's Ferry Threaten to Avenge a Policeman's Injuries.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 1 .- Policeman George Murphy was shot and fatally wounded at Martin's Ferry at 5 o'clock this aftern oon by William Wilson, an attaché of Cook & Whitely's circus. Wilson had a disturbance with some boys and Murphy placed him under arrest. Wilson then fired three times at the polleeman. Murphy will die. An excited crowd followed the murderer to the station, and the streets at it o'clock were crowded with people demanding his life. If Murphy dies early in the night, it is probable that anieffort will be made to lynch Wilson.

This T lef's Roldness Was His Salvation A well-dressed man, with a diamond in his shirt front and a Grand Army button in his coat, strolled through the bar of Hall's saloon in Park row on Thursday into the reading room. A few moments later he came back into the bar, carrying a polished oak chair, which he bar, carrying a polished oak chair, which he set down on the floor. He called for a drink, paid for it, and, picking up the chair, walked away with it. The proprieter of the place saw the man go out, but supposed that he was taking the chair away to mend it. An hour later the man walked into the bar again minus the chair and his whiskers. He confessed that he had pawned the chair in Baxter street for \$1. Admiration of the thief's holdness induced Mr. Hall to allow him to go without arrest. out arrest.

Luwyer Rawle's Son Kills Himself.

BAY HEAD, N. J., Sept. 1.-Artson, the nineteen-year-old son of Francis Rawle, a Philadelphia lawyer, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the head with a revolver in his father's cottage here. He was found dead in bed by his mother, with the weapon by

Up To Date.

Ripans Inbuies are the best general family medicine

OWES NINETEEN MILLIONS.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE EQUITABLE MORTGAGE COMPANY IN RECEIVERS' HANDS.

t Has Large Assets, but They Are Mostly Western Mortgages and State and City Bonds, Which Cannot Be Turned Inte Cash Just Now-Its Debentures Hold in

the United States, Europe, and Canada, The Equitable Mortgage Company, whose offices are in the Manhattan Bank building at 40 Wall street, went into the hands of receivers yesterday, and posted the following brief explanation on the door of the offices:

Owing to the continued stringency in the money market and our consequent inability to dispose of securities or to collect interest and maturing loads, we have been compelled to suspend temperarily.

The officers of the company and their attorneys, Thacher & Barnum, were not prepared to make any further statement. The company was incorporated in Missouri in 1884 with an authorized capital of \$4,000,000, of which \$2,100,000 was paid up. Its officers are: President Charles N. Fowler; Treasurer, Norman F. Thompson: Directors, Charles N. Fowler, Charles B. Wilkinson, S. R. Bertron, Edward H. Hobbs, Henry Cartwright, William Warner, and Benjamin P. Shawhan. The company lent money on bond and mortgage and dealt in municipal bonds. It also issued and sold interest bearing debentures, or notes secured by its bonds and mortgages, and these constitute

its chief liabilities. The application for the appointment of receivers was made to Judge Shipman of the United States Circuit Court on Wednesday and granted on Thursday. It was made by the New York Security and Indemnity Company as trustees for the holders of \$4,875,500 of the Equitable's debentures; James O. Bloss, President of the Produce Exchange, who holds \$45,000 of them, and George K. Gilluiy, holder of ten shares of the stock. The complaint sets forth that the company is a foreign corporation chartered to lend money upon real estate and other securities, as well as to buy, sell. Improve, and lease real estate and other property. Its principal business consisted of lending money on farm property in Missouri and other Southern and Western States and of negotiating bonds and mortgages given for such loans. The company was also a large dealer in State and municipal bonds.

In October, 1886, the Equitable entered into an agreement with the American Loan and Trust Company that the latter should assume the trusteeship of certain bonds and mortgages and other evidences of indebtedness to be deposited by the Equitable as security against debentures to be issued in series of \$100,000. Twenty-six such series were issued on which the rates of interest ranged from 5 to 7 per cent. It was stipulated that the Equitable should receive the income from all deposited collateral so long as it should pay the interest on its debentures. The New York Security and Trust Company was substituted later for the American Loan and Trust Company, and took possession of the securities deposited with the latter company. These have been issued and sold by the Equitable Mortgage Company against the securities now in the hands of the Security Company, \$4.875,500 in debentures, and the Security Company holds real estate security to the value of \$34.879,000.

Other agents or trustees who hold the company assets as security for debentures are the Union Trust Company, \$1.570,500 of debentures, security \$1.580,291; Ransas City Safe Deposit and Savinga Bank, \$2,622,600; Imperial Trust Company, Canada, \$56,300; Harvey, Resking & Co. and Charles E.Grenfell, London, \$4,582,744; J. C. De Vries, D. W. H. Patijen, and C. Van Eglen, Amsterdam, \$464,300, and W. Annecke and J. Knorcke, Berlin, \$155,000.

In addition to the sale of debentures the complainants believe that the mortgage company has berrowed from banks \$1,761,462,04 collateral so long as it should pay the interest

SHE PLANTS A FLAG IN THE SEA.

A Toung Woman Bravely Carries Out an Idea of Founder Bradley.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 1.—To-day, at the instigation of Founder James A. Bradley, a young woman in a carriage drove out into the surfand planted a large American flag in the Atlantic. The staff was a gas pipe. The flag is the company holds unpledged mortgages, a state of debenures the surfant planted a large American flag in the Atlantic. The staff was a gas pipe. The flag is the company holds unpledged mortgages, as the company holds unpledged mortgages, as the company holds unpledged mortgages. time certificates. Finally, it is asserted that the company holds unpledged mortgages, stocks, overdue interest coupons, tax sales certificates, and oustanding open accounts aggregating \$2,700,000, besides owning farms in Missouri to the value of \$281,000,

Shearman & Sterling are the attorneys for the Equitable Mortgage Company, and they explained yesterday that the company could have met the obligations due yesterday amounting to \$180,184,25, but that if these had been paid it would have been an injustice to other holders of debentures, and that the directors therefore considered it better to allow Mr. Bloss to enter a friendly suit and have receivers appointed. In addition to the obligations that fell due yesterday there are \$193,383,70 payable Oct. 1, \$375,522,33 payable Nev. 1, \$210,430,50 payable Dec. 1.

No schedule of the assets is given, but the total is given in the company's report for October last as \$17,757,705. These were the liabilities as shown in the same report:

Capital stock
Surplus
Guarantee fund
Undivided profits
Bills payable
Bonds outstanding
Lind by the fund
Lind by the fundament of the fundament
Lind by the fundament of the fund Due horrowers Certificates of deposit Deposits waiting investment Other deposits Due branch offices

Total ... 817,746,291

FLOQUET STONED BY A MOB.

Six Thousand People Attack Him as Re Leaves a Political Meeting. London, Sept. 2.-The Standard's Paris correspondent says that M. Floquet, on leaving & stormy political meeting in the Rue Angou-

persons. Two revolver shots were fired into his carriage, but he escaped without injury. Many

lême yesterday, was stoned by a mob of 6,000

persons were hurt in the scuttle. trazed by the Recent Raticond Disasters. The Long Island Bailroad disasters are re-

sponsible for the present pitiable condition of John Haffey, 72 years old, who lives somewhere in Brooklyn. On Thursday night, on the Boosevell street ferry, he jumped at a the Boosevel street ferry, he jumped at a stranger and clutched him by the throat. He explained that he did so to prevent the man from committing suicide. Haffey talks of nothing but railroad disasters and suicides, about which he becomes quite violent. He is respectable looking, and says he comes from broakly), but cannot remember the street. Justice Meade, in the Tombes Folice Court years of the fitter and Correction for examination as to his sanity.

Charles P. Buddensicek's Son Gored by a But RAHWAY, Sept. 1 .- Muncie Buddensleck, aged 20 years, a son of Charles P. Budden-sleck, the builder, who was imprisoned for sieck, the builder, who was imprisoned for putting up frail brick structures in New York several years ago, was gored in the side to-day by a vicious young Jersey bull which he was driving to the field. It took the combined effort of his father, mother, and a hired man to chase away the animal from where it stood over the young man. The latter was tossed high into the air when the bull first attacked him. It is thought he will live, although he is hurt internally.

Your Last with a rehooner

HALIPAN, Sept. 1.—The schooner Enterprise sailed from Boss Creek, N. S., on Aug. 20 with cord wood for Avon port. The vessel has been lound dereited with one body in the cabin, that of Pavid Bennett of Centreville. Those who perished were: Capt. John Elrvan, master and owner, of Fast Arlington; William and David Bennett of West Arlington, and Miss Brester, cook, of Fast Arlington.

day night, when a sea was shipped that ruined the smokestack. The Captain ordered all nossible steam on. The ship kept battling with the waves until the fires were put out. Then the vessel drifted, and early in the morning struck the breakers three miles from shore. She kept pounding until she lodged, at about 5 o'clock, swung around until she made a groove for herself, and lay there with her stern to the storm. The storm continued all Monday morning. The moment the ship lodged the officers ordered all the passengers into the saloon on the upper deck. They were told to cling around the rail until it could be seen to which side the ship listed. As soon as she began to list to the starboard side, we were ordered to the port side. Every blow carried away some portion of the woodwork on the starboard side—the railings, the cabins, do. "Some of the crew had been placed in charge of us. Soon afterward they took us out of the saloon, down the starboard side of us. Soon afterward they took us out of the saloon, down the starboard. The sand into the saloon for intermediate passengers on the lower deck. The saliors helped the women passengers. The ship continued to list more and more to the starboard side forward. Soon we were driven into the forecastle on the port side, and finally on to the upper deck on the port side, and finally on to the upper deck on the port side, which is were lashed up there by the sailors. The rest of us remained on the upper deck, clinging on to the railing. No sea was high enough then to sweep over us. We were wet by spray, but not by any waves directly. "On Tuesday morning as soon as it was light the Captain ordered the only two lifeboats that were left lowered, under the command of the first and second officers. Four sailors were allotted to each boat. As each woman jumped the sailors on the boat caught her, Mrs. Lamar's two bables were thrown down and caught safely by the sailors. There had been plenty of condensed milk saved, and care was taken to keep enough good water to mix it with. ALL SAFELY RESCUED NOW. MERE WOMEN PASSENGERS OF THE OFT OF SAVANNAH BROUGHT IN.

Rousing Reception in Savannah When the Tug Which Was Sent for Them Renebed the City-They Were Found in Two Parties-Those on Runting Island Mad Suffered Somewhat-Those on Coffia Point Wer. Fairly Comfortable-The

Two Rescued Bables Are Cheerful. BAVANNAH, Sept. 1 .- At 2 o'clock this afteron the tug Paulsen reached Savannah with romen passengers of the City of Savannah and all of the rest of the crew, except First well and two sailors, who remained at Hunting Island to watch over the wreck of the steamship. The tug was first sighted ten miles below the city at 1 o'clock. She had full steam on and was pushing her way rapidly. The news spread quickly. Excitement ran high, and hundreds of people ran to the wharf t the foot of Drayton street. The tug Regis n up from Tybee, but the people did not otice her name. They rushed forward to greet the supposed shipwrecked people. Their sappointment was keen at their mistake.

ut dozens of voices asked: Where is the Paulsen?" "She is a few minutes behind us," replied Capt. Clark. "with everybody safely aboard." Immediately there went up a great shout. mong there on the wharf were the passen fors and crew of the Savannah who had been

rescued by the Birmingham. Prof. Barrow, whose wife was aboard the Paulsen, was intensely excited, and nervously welked up and down the wharf. The liev. Dr Hooper, whose daughter was among the missing and who has been half crazy ever since Tuesday, became calm as the boat came close to shore. His daughter called to him from the

tug, and then he gave way to tears. As the Paulsen swung around the bend at the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad wharf she was greeted with cheers from the docks and the screeches of steam whistles from many boats. The delayed passengers waved their handkerchiefs and hats franti sally, and cried with delight at the sight of permanent safety. When the Paulsen steamed abreast of Lincoln street the flags of a dozen business houses facing River street were hung out or dipped in salute. The merchants rushed to the balconies and cheered themselves hoarse. The Cotton Exchange balcony was thronged, and the greetings and cheers they sent up especially pleased the shipwrecked ones, who clapped their hands in acklowledgment. Some of those on the dock even danced

The Paulsen responded to the cheers and alutes with her whistle. As the Paulsen swung up against the wharf the crowd rushed for the tug. It required the effort of a dozen policemen to keep the people back. The women passengers stood grouped on the deck. Some had handkerchiefs about their heads, and some were bareheaded. Some wore calico dresses and some had a combination attire such as has never before been seen in Savannah. All this

was forgotten in the excitement. "Thank God, safe at last," said the first woman as she stepped upon the dock. She expressed the thought of all. Not until they had been all landed and the cheers has ceased and eyes had been dried were the costumes of the wrecked ones noticed. A man had brought two hats. He gave one to a woman who had none, and she wore it into the city today. The same woman wore a big plaid understir that she had obtained on Coffin Foint, and she was proud of it, too. Another woman wore a brown dress with sleeves that stopped at the cibow. She said she was comfortable though. The sleeves of her night dress peeped out from under the short sleeves. Two women wore men's coats pinned up to their necks. Two elderly women had beach hats for head covering. One had the hat tied on with a red flannel string. She pulled this string from a bedspread just before leaving the ship. She also wore a loose calico walstand a woollen skirtthat she had saved, together with a gold breastpin. of the wrecked ones noticed. A man had

also were a loose calico waist and a woollan skirt that she had saved. together with a gold breastpin.

The ladies in the second officer's party suffered from the lack of clothing. Some of them left the wreck in their night dresses. Most of them secured additional clothes, but all etili wore their night gowns, which had been their sole protection for two days.

"The delay in getting tack." said Capt. Savage of the wrecked ship. was the result of the separation of the party. Some were on St. Helena Island and the balance on Hunting Island, and the Paulsen had to make a longer and more difficult trip than had been anticipated. These people were wild with 100 when they saw the Paulsen, and of course I was equally delighted to know all were safe. I think there is a chance of saving the bulk of the Savannah, too."

Becond Officer Partelow, who had charge of one of the lifeboats that took the women passengers from the wreck, landed the boat on Coffin Point. St. Helena Island. There was no way of signalling the City of Savannah from Coffin Island as agreed upon, or the second mate would have done so. The distance from Coffin Island as agreed upon, or the second mate would have done so. The distance from Coffin Island as agreed upon, or the second mate would have done so. The distance from Coffin Island, where the second mate's party was, to Hunting Island is seven miles. Those in Partelows boat were: Mrs. Asthan Barrows, Mrs. John Norman, Miss Helen Norman, Assoon as land was reached Mr. Partelow sent the boat back to the Savannah, but the task was too difficult, and the boat came back. The second officer then got a mule and wagon and tried to reach Beaufort on Tuesday. The roads were so bad that he could not do so. Fallen the boat and sent three men across to Cotoosa Island with a letter to Capt. Thrash of the steamer Bristol, requesting that a tug be sent to the City of Savannah. The tug was sent out, but could not approach the ship. This caused the passengers on the Savannah to spend another night in the rigging.

ompelled to wade up to their waists in the art to reach shore.

If to reach shore.

The Hunting Island party started from the ty of Savannah at 6 o'clock in the morning, took two hours to reach the Island, and the ithouse was reached at 11 o'clock. The island several miles. Congrable of the distance was through water riy up to their heads. The bables were above their heads by the men. The passets finally reached the lighthouse, where they slept on the floor. They soon learned that the men on the Savannah had been saved that was bard work, however, to wait until final reaches came. the bark, whose hull appeared to be in sound condition, and sent aboard a crew consisting of the chief officer and three seamen. The bark's mainmast was gone at the deck, but her fore and mizzen lower masts were all right. She was not leaking. The vessel and her cargo are worth about \$25,000, and the owners, the Captain and the men of the Breidablik, will get about half of this amount. The crew of the Vila have not been heard from, which means, probably, that they have been picked up.

which means, probably, that they have been picked up.

The steamer City of Augusta, from Savannah, passed on Wednesday, about 18 miles south of Charleston, the three-masted schooner Harold C. Reecher, at anchor in about 0% fathoms. She was dismasted and abandoned. She left Brunswick, Georgia, for New Haven on Monday with 32,000 feet of hard pine lumber. She was caught in the cyclone. The skipper and crew escaped in the long boat to an island, and are now on their way to New Haven. E. Harris Weaver was the chief owner of the schooner. Her cargo was valued at \$15,000. It was hard work, however, to wait until final rescue came.

The Paulsen reached Coffin Point at 3 P. M. There were found the second mate and his party. A small boat was sent to Hunting Island, and there the rest were found. All were in fairly good spirits. Food was ready and in abundance for the saved ones, and they needed it. Two of the women fainted.

The Paulsen is a fast tug and made her best time, but she could not go fast enough for her basengers. The chief objects of interest on the wharf after the tug got in were the two reached babies. Bisplie the days of suffering, the little ones were smiling. They crowed and haughed at the excited throng around them. The police had to escort their mothers to the basics. They seemed to wonder what all the Boise meant, but were anxious for it to continue.

Prof. Barrow to day gave details of the

Barrow to-day gave details of the Froi. Barrow to-day gave details grounding of the Savannah, and told incidents of the Captain's bravery, the lashing of the Dassengers and crew in the rigging, and the departure of the lifeboats with the women, which have not yet been made public. He said. fury. At the lianks many vessels were driven from their anchorage, losing their cables, anchors, and fishing gears. Many lost sails, dories, and spars. A number of men tending trawis were driven away in dories, and have not yet been rescued. Soveral vessels were badly damaged.

which have not yet been made public. He said:

The steamer was about off Charleston when she smountered the terrific gale early on Sunday afternoon. Capt. Savage hove to. The resel had a small cargo and was high on the ea. One immense mass of water we just escaped. A few simutes afterward we shipped the first tremendous sea. This stove in the whole front of the pilot house, carried the Captain right through the wooden partition in the rear, and planed him on his bed with such violence that he was stunned. He was rescued and sneedily became conscious. The same sea stove in the starboard door of the smoking room hefore it, and jammed them the smaking room before it, and jammed them up scainst the post door. These men were faved by the fact that the port door turned on his side and blocked up the other doors, otherwise they would have been swept out to sea. "The storm continued to increase in furficers sea did more or less damage until Sun-

PERHAPS 1.000 VICTIMS

The damage to private residences is not as

had been planty of condensed milk saved, and care was taken to keep enough good water to mix it with.

"We had all suffered considerably from the absence of water. The good drinking water soon gave out. A barrel of mineral water was found, and some drank it. For food there were water-soaked blecuit and herring and sandines."

The tug picked up the crews of two wrecks. One belonged to the schooner Marian Miller. Capt. Patterson, bound from New York to Jacksonville. She was loaded lightly and could not stand the gale. The Miller is on Bull's Ground. The crew numbered eight men. The second crew belonged to the American brigantine Clarence McGilvay, capt. MeGilvay, which is lying eight miles outside of Port Royal, in Coosaw River marsh. She was loaded with phosphate rock. The McGilvray crew numbers eight men. Two of the crew were lost during the gale. It was sixteen hours before the storm centre passed. The wind during the night attained. seconding to the weather observer, a velocity of 120 miles an hour. At 3 A. M., nearly thirteen hours after the appearance of the cyclone. he wind veered to the southwest, indicating the passing of the last quadrant and that the

commanding the old monitor Nantucket, has

It came at a time when there are thousands feted about during the big storm is briefly told

one on board did his whole duty and more. I cannot refrain from calling the attention of the department to the indefatigable energy and efficient work of Chief Engineer J. L. Hannum, who was to me a most valuable assistant throughout our experience."

In forwarding the report to the department admiral George Brown, commanding the Norfolk Navy Yard, endorsed it with a reference to Lieut. Hosley's modesty in neglecting to tell of his own bravery, and recommended that he be commended. Secretary Herbert to-day approved the recommendation, and addressed Lieut. Hosley a letter, in which he says:

"The modesty of your report appears to the department to be equal to the very extraordinary merit as a seaman you had the coppertunity of exhibiting during the severe storm to which the Nantucket was exposed. The department takes great pleasure in joining you in commending the officers and men under your charge, and especially Chief Engineer J. H. Hannum, for his indefatigable energy and efficient work during the trying scenes through which the Nantucket and her crew so triumphantly and happily passed." coast and the banks of scores of streams and rivers.

The loss of life in this section of the country is simply appalling. The means of communication with the city at best very uncertain, have been entirely destroyed by the wreck of the Charleston and Savannah Hallroad and the almost total disappearance of the light draught steamers, sailing vessels, and small boats, which were used for transportation and communication. Accurate news is therefore difficult to obtain, but on this, the fifth day after the cyclone, information has slowly drifted in which puts a very serious face upon the situation. News has been received showing the following loss of life, and the probability is that later information will double the total.

At Port Royal, where the naval station of the United States is situated, the loss of life aggregates over one hundred, and eight negroes were buried yesterday. At Coosaw Island, the centre of the river phosphate mining industry, very few persons escaped.

were buried yesterday. At Coosaw Island, the centre of the river phosphate mining industry, very few persons escaped.

It is thought that upward of seventy-five negroes were drowned on Wassaw Island. Thirty-one dead bodies have been received, and the corpses are said to be lying around by scores. On the Combahee River, on one rice plantation, a Coroner held an inquest on eighty bodies at one time.

Of seventy bodies recovered at Coosaw, seven are white pecule. On Edistone about thirty persons were drowned.

Reports have been received from half a hundred places in the same region. The death list threatens to assume horrible proportions. The country is so intersected with rivers and there has been such a total destruction of bridges and blockade of roads, that there prohably never will be any accurate particulars of this great loss of life. By the time matters resume their normal condition it will be impossible in such a country and among such a people to obtain any definite account of the calamity that has befallen them. Those who know how these people live can understand how great the loss of life might be. It is, perhaps, 1,000 lives in all.

Of the losses at sa by shipping in this immediate vicinity no possible estimate can yet be made.

It is feared that all of the vessels, probably a dozen, which cleared from this port on Friday

sister ship, the Alvena, which sailed from this port two dars later, arrived at Kingston, having lost her commander. Capt. Bishop, in the hurricane. The agents of the Atlas line in this city think that the Alvo may have broken down and put into some West Indian island port not connected by cable with the United States.

The Alvo carried nine passengers; Gen. Pedro Villar, Vicente Lafaurie. A. Gotti, H. Hurtublse, W. L. Mugridge, J. Francis Rilon, Firmen Reyes, F. Hurtublse, and A. de Caen. Gen. Villar is Commander-in-Chief of the Colombian army. He came here the purchase supplies and ammunition for his Government. He is about 45 years old. The other passengers are Colombian merchants. The Alvo is an iron vessel of 2,009 tons and was built at Glasgow in 1879.

Entering at This Port.

SAVANNAH. Sept. 1.-The steamship Talla-

"Drifting Along With the Tide,"
A charming waits balled, by Felix McGlennen, the
most popular song writer in Europe, will appear in tomost with making incompactation.

a Quiet Division-Tremendous Demonstration in Honor of Mr. Gladstone-The Bill

with which the result was greeted. The debate which preceded the division was

futile all further opposition.

The words were most impressively uttered whom they were addressed, seemed physically

ulation, and the House of Commons had done with the Home Rulo bill.

By United Press.

Lendon. Sept. 1.—The House of Commons agreed this afternoon to suspend the 12 o'clock rule to-night in order that the third reading of the Home Rule bill might be concluded before adjournment.

Justin McCarthy, the leader of the Anti-Parnellites, was the first speaker. He said that aithough the bill did not have the pedantic character of finality which its opponents contended any home rule measure must have, it contained finality in principle. When Ireland should get her national Farliament, it would include finality in the true sense of the term. Irishmen accepted the measure as a final adjustment of their leading grievance against Great Britain.

Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal Unionists, while disclaiming all intention of questioning Mr. McCarthy's sincerity, said that he could not forget how another leader of the Irish, after accepting a bill as a complete settlement of the demands of Ireland, recanted and declared it was accepted only as a temporary installment.

"If this bill ever be passed." continued Mr.

y, until at last, some Minister will be foun tak enough or base enough to buy the Iris te by granting final separation. ["Hear!

never claimed a finality for any solution of any deep-rosted political question. There was no such thing.

In concluding, Mr. Moriev said that after seven and a half years of controversy this popular assembly, which was virtually supreme, was about to rass the Home Rule bill for Ireland. Whatever might be done elsewhere to delay, resist, or obstruct the till, this solemn declaration could never be cancelled or recalled. (Cries of "Gag.") Wherever Englishmen and Scotchmen weary of the invelorate stain on the fame and hone of their country, they would presently know that this House had taken the final step toward the true incorporation of Ireland into a united people. At the close of his speech onthusiastic cheers were given for Mr. Moriey.

Col. John P. Nelan (Parnellite), member for North Galway, then arose and, and laughter and cries of "Time to divide," made a brief protest against the financial clauses of the bill. The time having arrived for the third reading of the bill, the Speaker formally put the motion and ordered a division of the House. Mr. Gilastone was the list, Leach recoved an ovation, as did also Mr. Ballour.

When the figures were announced, the Irish members sprang to their feet and cheered wildly, waving hats, handkerchiefs, and the like, while the Opposition members raised counter cheers and shouts of "Resign." Resign."

on the Liberal side of the House, William Saunders, member for the Walworth division of Newington, voted against the Government; Mr. Wallane abstained from voting, and William Rathbone, member for the Arfon division of Carnaryonshire, was absent. On the Unionist side Sir Edward Watkin and Baron Henry Lie Worms were absent.

The Welsh party, at a meeting to-day, carried

ils side. No reason is known.

Calisaya La Rilla, a palatable tonic .- Adv.